New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

[For the Sunday Republican]

MEAN THINGS IN BROWN.

Brown disinherits his daughter, because she married against his will; because she would not take a husband of his choice. She accuses him of mercenary motives, and will choose for herself. If his pet son-in-law turns out to be a scoundrel, will Brown have to suffer? Will he watch the cradle while young William sits at the gambling table, or revels in a brothel wasting money upon the vile caresses, and the false charms of the abandoned? She thinks not. If the bed she makes for herself turns out to be foul clay instead of flowers and pleasure, she is willing to sit in quiet widowhood; but if forced upon her she will resist it and curse Brown in his grave. This incapacity of his to force her is weak wisdom and gives her happiness. The part he acted is that of sympathy, or love or tyranny, but is equally inadmissable, from the fact that he himself will not suffer by the consequences; so he must either renounce his daughter or the young gentleman who is base enough to accept so cold a treasure, even at the expense of twenty thousand dollars. Of course, Mr. Brown thinks, that because he is older, he knows more of the world than his daughter, and by way of illustration he refers to his wife as the lady he eloped with and married against the wishes of her parents, even in the face of angry threats from the original Brownship. Still he thinks that parents should be obeyed, because he stands in that capacity; although it never entered into his head when a young man, to forego one iota of pleasure, but called his father an old fossil, and much behind his time.

Brown is a politician, and belongs to several clubs. He is never so well to do, as when called on to make a speech, and while his humility gives tone to his telling address he informs his audience, that he is sorry other and better men, are not called upon to define the important issues before the meeting. His humble efforts, he says, commenced from a call of duty. He had seen his country trammeled and oppressed, and he suffered with it; but now that the sun of liberty had risen upon the grandest range of empire the world ever saw, he is willing to respond to the movement, and take upon himself the responsibility of directing its affairs. We have seen him in the heat of a public meeting, when cheers greeted him on every side, and repeated shouts of applause almost made him dizzy. We have seen the selfsame Brown wipe a stray tear from his eye, with visible emotion; and as we followed him home—the clamor for liberty sounding in his ears, and the excitement acting on his blood so as to almost render him helpless—we saw his wife and little ones bear no rosy kiss for him—no childish hands cling to his knees; for, dear reader, in confidence, I tell you that Brown was a tyrant after all. His poor wife dreaded his dogged looks, and his children slunk into corners. Brown cried loudly for liberty and free conscience, but despised these qualities in others. Crying and bitterness of spirit invariably followed the expression of any opinion entertained by his wife, and the children knew full well that their father was cruel and hardhearted, or mother would not weep so long or so often.

As to drawing up suitable resolutions, we must say that Brown has no rival. The "whereas" and "resolveds" mediate with such classical eccentricity that they seem to carry a sort of weight, expressive of the determination or condolence to the subject to which they apply. Few committees prosper where the chair is occupied by one less thorough, or popurar, and certainly no platform can offer reasonable testimony, without the signature or state conundrums of Brown's political experience. He tells with pride that the people are in prosession of his record, and on that he depends for posthumous fame; but his debts will outlive his virtues, and impress his survivors with reflections as to the probate of his being creditable to his laurels. One thing, however, in connection with his present position—he can not be persuaded that it is not the same world which he lived in ten years ago. He can not comprehend how it is that boys of seventeen are now able to perform business, which he was incompetent to conduct at forty, and with more thoroughness and utility. He forgets that our girls are now proficient in law, medicine, abstruse philosophy and politics on an improved plan; or that the press has made advances, which he never can half realize.

Brown's son thinks he is better than his father, and is ashamed to be seen walking with him on the streets. His career of usefulness has been long ago, browned out by his sire. He is a dry goods clerk with twice ten dollars per month. It often puzzles us how this young gentleman can stand all day at the door of the establishment, idly staring people in the face as they pass, and occasionally measuring off a yard of calico for Mrs. Gibson, or Dennis's widow; but he does, and is polite, and a general adept at his ignoble trade. He canvases for situations through the elder Brown—situations which he will never be qualified to fill, not having the remarkable endowments of his father; and while he frowns upon him as not being as well dressed, or genteel as he is, he rides the same velocipede and covets his reputation.

We have often been surprised that the Governor does not appoint him to some lucrative position, knowing so much as he does. He denounces the present administration as one of the most abandoned and corrupt that has cursed our State for years, and inflicted upon our people monopolies and slaughterhouse fevers without pity, and in defiance of all civil rights which our fathers ten years ago struggled so bravely to maintain. He says that our bankrupt condition arises chiefly from the incapacity and recklessness of a few vultures, who prey upon the ignorance and submissive loyalty of the cotton princes who are broken and dethroned at the poor cost of thousands rescued from barbarism to freedom, of a thousand chains demolished, and the scourges lifted from the bleeding limbs of four million sufferers.

The meanest thing about Brown is himself. He reminds us of days gone by, and needs only an effort to popularize his blunders. He can be met almost everywhere; is worn out in expression, as if he commenced life at the wrong end and in a sinful age; yet there is a correctness in his address and caution in his tones, and altogether he is made up of material not easily remodeled. He is vindictive and forgiving; irritable and compassionate; sensual and religious; and when I mentioned these facts to him in a quiet way, he merely shook his head and said the rest of the world was no better. I confess I looked narrowly into myself. H. L.

The New York *Herald* says:

The Western Union Telegraph Company has offered to loan its wires to the War Department on liberal terms, for the purpose of carrying out the extended system of reporting the observation of storms along the seaboard and in the northwestern lakes, which we suggested some time ago. This is a commendable step, and is, furthermore, strongly suggestive of how much better it would be if the government had sole possession and control of these wires.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* has this singular paragraph: "A very handsome woman, who is a wife and mother, and whose husband is laboring hard at Chicago for means to support his family, engaged in two hours conversation with a wealthy citizen, at the north entrance of the courthouse yard, Saturday evening, the result of which was an agreement whereby she is to receive the sum of $10,000 the day she is released from her present marriage contract by legal divorce."

FRENCH SUSPICION.

Amusing Descriptions.

The correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing from the camp at Chalons on the twelfth ultimo, thus recounts his adventures in company with the distinguished French writer, Arsene Houssaye:

As my friend and I walked about we were closely watched by several citizens in blouses mentioned above, but when he returned to point out to me some beauty on the steeple of the cathedral, we were considered to be without doubt Prussian agents of the most dangerous kind, and the number of our followers increased. "You see," said one, "they are looking at the steeple of the cathedral to send soldiers up there when they come; let us watch them closely." We, however, went on our way looking unconcerned, and as we passed the museum, Houssaye, who is inspector of the museums in France went in to ask the conservateur some information. This also, to idiotic and benighted men who watched us was thought suspicious, "for," said one, "there is there a plan of the old town of Chalons, and they are going no doubt to copy that." When my friend came out, the excitement of our persecutors made them brisk. All the forms they had kept in a measure till then, were dropped, and they began to shout aloud that we were "Prussians" etc. The excitement increased every second, *jam faces et saz a volant*. We keep a calm and quiet bearing till the conservateur of the museum comes out and answers for us. We are then released, and the crowd disperses, not without growling though; and I hear one man mutter that he does not know whether the conservateur himself is not a Prussian, for he saw him the day before looking at a bridge built. You can not form an idea of the smallness of mind of the lower classes in the provinces of this country, for it shows itself to advantage only in crises like the present. The episode I have related is only one of many which occurred to us during the hours we were at Chalons, and the only precedent I can find to compare the state things are in at present in France is the time of the Terror. I do not mean to say that it is so bad now, but the principle is the same. The mob are in the ascendency, they have it all their own way. They shout, sing and swagger about, and I am thinking of wearing a blouse and cap myself, and dirtying my hands. That is the best costume to get on in at present, and to be most courted in. Just one specimen to give you an idea: Yesterday, at the hotel at Chalons, on our asking to have our boots cleaned, the servant answered, "I'll clean them if you like, but people don't have their boots cleaned now—we've given it up."

The next day the same experience was had in his encounter even with officials who could scarcely be considered as part of the "mob."

This morning, after posting my letter, I went up to the headquarters of the army, to ask about the marshal. A very gentlemanly looking officer answered me that he had left with all his staff for Metz, but that his "chef d'etat major," General Neury, was very likely to be still at the station at Petit Mourmelon, about four miles off, and that if I hastened I very likely should find him there, and he would perhaps take me on in a troop train to Metz. Thereupon I looked out for a carriage or a cart to save time, and saw one of the latter conveyances at the door of a booth where a crowd of soldiers were drinking. I asked the driver if he would take me over to the station, and he said he would. Under some pretense or other, however, he delayed a few minutes, and at last we started, but had not gone ten yards when we were stopped by a sergeant. An adjutant then came running up, and asked me for my papers. I gave him my passport, which he scarcely looked at, so desirous was he of finding a case against me. I was, therefore, marched to a hut; so were the peasants to whom the cart belonged. About four hundred men had gathered by this time. Officers of all ranks came into the room, and a picket of soldiers was stationed outside to keep off the crowd. Although my papers were in perfect order, they said they did not think they were. The adjutant-major had his horse saddled, and flew off with my papers to the general commanding. I was left under lock and key, and in charge of a corporal. At length the adjutant returned with my papers, accompanied by a staff officer, and I was bowed out with great politeness and excuses, and told if I hastened to the station I should find there a staff officer, who would, no doubt, send me off by troop train to Metz.

INTERVIEW WITH BISMARCK.

NEW YORK, September 6.—The *Tribune's* correspondent had an interview with Bismarck at the King's headquarters, near Sedan, on the second. In response to his inquiry of what were likely to be the conditions of peace demanded by the King of Prussia the Count replied:

"There are three ways of stopping an attack on the Rhine provinces.

"First—We might make Alsace and Lorraine a neutral State, like Luxemburg or Belgium, extending from the former country to Switzerland, and so separating France and Prussia by a group of neutral States; but I confess it appears to me that creating and maintaining the neutrality of small States is already so difficult to protect, and is every moment exposed to so many dangerous complications, that I do not think it would be worth while to make more neutral States, with new difficulties and dangers.

"Secondly—We might annex Alsace and Lorraine, and hold them as conquered territory, but I am sure that this would not be looked on favorably by a majority of my German fellow-countrymen. We are all most anxious to complete our unity, but we do not want any people among us who are unwilling members of the German nation; and that the Alsatians would be most disloyal subjects of the King of Prussia, in despite of the great majority of them speaking the German language and being of Teutonic origin, there can be no doubt.

"Thirdly—There remains to us, then, as a third course, to take Metz and Strasburg, and to keep them. This is what we shall do. Strasburg, particularly, is absolutely needful for the protection of South Germany, which is at the mercy of the French army. So long as France possesses Strasburg, there is nothing to stop a French invading army.

"Now it would be very unfair if we were to leave our South German brethren unprotected after they have fought so devotedly and so well by our side in this campaign. Then, again, by holding Strasburg we could always prevent any movement on the Rhine. We should be able not only to march an army by the valley of the Main on Paris, but to take a French army marching on Mayence or Coblentz in flank and rear. So we have besieged Strasburg vigorously, and when we have got that old German town back again we shall make a Gibralter of it."

"But allow me to suggest," I said, "that the cession of Strasburg is not a thing to which France will be easily reconciled, all the more because it is, as you say, the key of France on the east."

"My dear sir," was the reply, "you have been with us, certainly, since our entry into France. I have heard you constantly talking French. Now, have you not clearly seen that it would be difficult for the French to be more angry at us for our victories over them than they already are?

"No, not if we were encamped in the Bois de Boulogne itself; and just because they are, and will be for many a year to come, very sore against us, we must take care not to leave in their hands the means of doing us mischief. When you meet a drunken man in the streets, what do you do? If he is mischievous, call a policeman, don't you? Well, Strasburg and Metz will have to be our policemen, and good, and stout ones, too."

I remarked, how much the French do hate the Prussians, and what stories they tell and believe about you. I have lived a great deal in Paris and I know there are told there as facts, some fables which are all but incredible.

"We have taken the place of the English thirty years ago, but they have come to forget their hatred of perfidious Albion; so they will have to find some day or other that there is some good in us also. It seems as if the French nation stood in constant need of a bug-bear to vent their wrath upon. For the moment we are their bug bears."

I ventured then to say, "I see that the people are in a great fright in England, lest your excellency should cast a covetous eye upon Holland."

"Yes, I am aware that is an English idea,' replied the Count; "but like other English ideas, it is not accepted out of the country of its birth. We want nothing in Germany that is not Germany, and Holland certainly is not German. Already that power is looked upon with no friendly eye by many of my countrymen as a non-Teutonic province. There is no fear of our taking Holland—as little as there is of the French taking Belgium."

THE DIAMOND WEDDING AND ITS SEQUEL.

Senora Frances Bartlett de Oviedo.

[From the New York Tribune.]

Ever since the marriage, in 1859, of Miss Bartlett, of this city, to Senor de Oviedo, of Havana, gossip has been rife in regard to their marital relations, and the supposed lamentable fate of the young lady. The senor, so report said, was a humbug, an imposter, an ogre, a negro! His millions had dwindled into hundreds; his famous jewels giving rise to Stedman's poem of the "Diamond Wedding, were one-half paste, and the other half hired for the occasion. The bride was neglected, abused, and unhappy; and at one time it was industriously reported that she was residing in one of the rooms of her mother's residence in Brooklyn, broken-hearted, her pride and spirit alike crushed. Again, it was widely circulated, with a triumphant "I told you so" air, and copied by the city and provincial journals, that she was gaining a scanty living by her needle in New York. The death of Senor de Oviedo, and the fact of his having failed to make a will, has given fresh impetus to the penny-a-liners.

The writer of this was an intimate friend of Captain Bartlett and his family, residing at the same hotel at the time of their introduction to the senor. Miss Bartlett added to rare blonde beauty a most stately form and gracious presence, infinite grace and charm of manner, and a mind highly cultivated; she also spoke Spanish and French with great fluency. That the millionaire was fairly enslaved created no surprise, even among the envious. From the day of their introduction the rarest flowers were daily offered at her throne, until, as time passed on and the engagement was announced, other gitts of the most elegant and costly nature were added.

After the marriage, which acquired a notoriety painful to the refined nature of the young lady, the senor dwelt happily in Cuba, home being to him the happiest spot on earth. That home, whither in Havana or upon one of his plantations, was rendered an earthly paradise, a fairy land in its surroundings, brightened by its beautiful and accomplished presiding genius. All Americans who have been welcomed to the family circle of the de Oviedos, can testify to the warm, large-hearted hospitality of the late senor and the winning grace of the hostess. At one time during the sickly season, an American gentleman was seized in the street with that terrible coma which precedes an attack of yellow fever. As attendants were taking him to the hospital, Senor de Oviedo immediately sent for one of his carriages, pillows, etc., and had the unconscious sufferer conveyed to his plantation at Trinidad; there, after the fierce fever had been successfully battled with, one can fancy the surprise and gratitude of the stranger on recovering his reason, to find himself in a large, airy room, exquisite in all of its appointments, watched over by the Senora de Oviedo herself, who was relieved by the senor and experienced nurses. Nor was the gentleman permitted to leave that beautiful home until perfectly recovered. This is only one instance among many in the writer's knowledge, of the de Oviedos' charity and disinterestedness.

The senor had been a martyr to rheumatism for many years; his wife's attention was as devoted as unceasing, until death suddenly claimed him. Senora de Oviedo had the misfortune to lose her father, mother, and only brother a few years ago. The latter visited his sister with his young bride, hoping to find health in that climate, but he died at the home plantation at Trinidad, of rapid consumption, and his young widow, daughter of a well known New York family, was at once accepted as a loved sister by the de Oviedos. Senora de Oviedo has been appointed administratrix of her husband's estate by the Government; as such has given perfect satisfaction. She has always enjoyed a handsome private fortune, settled upon her by her husband, and she will receive a very large addition from the estate. She continues living in the same elegant luxury as during her husband's life, her mornings closely devoted to business, her evenings to receiving her friends. Her present intention is to remain during each winter in Cuba until that distracted country becomes settled, passing her summers either at the North or in Europe. So strong is her love for the "Pearl of the Antilles," that she has no desire to leave it permanently.

The King and Emperor.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser*, of Monday, contains this glimpse at the past:

"As I cannot die at the head of the army, I lay my sword at the feet of your majesty." Thus the Emperor of the French to his quondam friend and royal compeer Koenig Wilhelm I of Prussia. But a few years back we remember to have seen these two, the victor and the vanquished, seated amicably together in one of the imperial *roitars* which was being driven at the time through the Bois de Boulogne. They chatted apparently with the freedom and unreserve that might mark the intercourse of old friends; turning every now and then to acknowledge the bows of many a passer by. No royal cortege attended the two sovereigns on that beautiful evening drive. No pomp, no display, no sign of rank, none of the glitter of the court went with them. It was as though two unpretending citizens had driven forth to inhale the pure air of the Bois, or enjoy an hour of social communion in its refreshing shade. The beaming countenance of the kind old German King was as benignant as the sky above him was clear. He might have passed for a venerable gentleman of fortune, who had withdrawn from the cares of business; a retired wine merchant, for instance, possessed of extensive estates upon the Rhine; a man whose culture of the grape had imparted to his character some of its generous glow and richness, and to his cheeks some of its rosy bloom. But the man who sat beside him never smiled. His face was pale and puffy, as though disease had dried within him the fountains of health; his complexion of a milky hue, as though his blood never mounted above his shirt collar. When a bystander raised his hat to this pale, puffy man, the latter returned but a cold and distant recognition. Evidently he had forgotten that afternoon to shift from his mind the weighty responsibilities of empire. He talked much to his companion, but his speech seemed frozen. There was no humor in his expression; no sparkle in his eye. It was as though a sphinx had been endowed with voice, but denied all mobility of feature, all play of countenance. Thus, Louis Napoleon and William of Prussia, as they passed before our eyes one afternoon six years ago. What a change has come o'er the spirit of that scene since then! What a transformation from William hospitably entertained as the guest of Bonaparte, and that same Bonaparte robbed of his sceptre and his sword, a prisoner in the hands of that same William!

An interesting resume of the public debt since the close of the revolutionary war, is presented in the correspondence from Washington this morning. It shows how the debt stood at the end of our various wars and at the end of each administration. It will be observed that it fluctuated quite rapidly at times when we were at profound peace. For instance, at the end of John Quincy Adams' term it was $59,121,413, and four years later, at the end of Jackson's first term, in 1833, it had been reduced to $7,001,032, and at the end of his second term was reduced to $1,875,312. From this point it rose again quite rapidly until our civil war drove it up almost beyond calculation. But in no administration, except perhaps in Jackson's, do we find such steady and persistent reduction of the debt as in that of General Grant.—*New York Herald.*

A Kansas lady, on retiring to her room one night, found it literally filled with martins which had flown in during her absence. Instead of harshly turning them out into the cold, the kind-hearted lady captured nearly all the little creatures and had them served up the next day in a pot pie.

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the Second Session of the Forty-first Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 75.]

AN ACT to repeal the preamble of an act in relation to the National Theological Institute, approved April twenty-second, eighteen hundred and seventy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the preamble to an act entitled "An act declaring the construction of 'An act to incorporate the National Theological Institute,' approved May tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and also 'An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to incorporate the National Theological Institute and to define and extend the powers of the same,'" approved April twenty-second, eighteen hundred and seventy, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Approved, June 1, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 76.]

An act to authorize the reduction of the width of an alley in square number three hundred and seventy-six, in the city of Washington.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the mayor, board of aldermen, and board of common council of the city of Washington be, and they hereby are, authorized to reduce the width of the public alley entering square number three hundred and seventy-six, from Ninth street west, from its present width of twelve feet, to the width of seven feet, and that the portion which will be restored to individual property by such reduction be added to the lot number twenty-two, from which the entire alley was originally taken.

Approved, June 1, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 91.]

AN ACT to authorize the paving and sewerage of M street, Washington, District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Mayor of Washington, the Commissioner of Public Buildings, and William Stickney, Wilson E. Brown and S. H. Kauffman, of the city of Washington, be and they are hereby appointed commissioners for the purpose of paving and sewering M street north, between New York and Vermont avenues, who shall serve without compensation; and all vacancies occasioned by death, or resignation, or otherwise, shall be filled by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That to enable the said commissioners to carry out the purpose of this act, they shall have the same power now conferred upon the corporation of the city of Washington, to levy a tax upon the property fronting on said street sufficient to pay for said paving and sewerage, which shall be collected in the manner now prescribed by law, and when so collected, the amount thereof shall be paid over to the commissioners aforesaid. The said commissioners shall have the power of directing the manner of putting in the gas and water pipes on said street, within the points before mentioned.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the corporation of Washington shall pay for paving and sewerage of the space occasioned by the cross streets and alleys; and such alleys and streets as may abut against the said M street without crossing it shall pay the same rate as if the same was private property.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That this act be in force from and after its passage, and all laws conflicting with its provisions are hereby repealed.

Approved, June 21, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 93.]

AN ACT to make legal a certain act of the Councils of the city of Washington.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a certain act of the Councils of the city of Washington, approved the twenty-sixth day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and entitled "An act for the relief of the trustees of the Foundry Methodist Episcopal Church," be, and is hereby, declared to be a legal act and not inconsistent with the powers of the corporate authorities of the city of Washington; and they are hereby empowered and directed to pay to said trustees the sum of four hundred dollars and twenty-seven cents, in accordance with the amount appropriated by said act.

Approved, June 21, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 95.]

AN ACT relating to the supreme court of the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the several general terms and special terms of the supreme court, district courts and criminal courts authorized by the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, entitled "An act to reorganize the courts in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," which have been or may be held, shall be, and are declared to be, severally, terms of the supreme court of the District of Columbia; and the judgments, decrees, sentences, orders, proceedings, and acts of said supreme court: Provided, that nothing herein contained shall affect the right of appeal as provided by law.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the supreme court of the District of Columbia shall, hereafter consist of a chief justice and four associate justices; and for this purpose there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, an additional justice of said court, with the like powers, to take the same oaths, to perform the same duties, and to receive the same salary, as the other associate justices of the court.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That whenever, at a session of the court in general term held by four of the justices, the court shall be equally divided in opinion upon the question involved in any cause argued or submitted to the court, such division of opinion shall be entered upon the minutes of the court; and thereupon, and within four days thereafter, either party in such cause may file with the clerk of the court a motion in writing to have such cause reargued before the five justices; and such reargument or rehearing shall be had as soon thereafter as conveniently may be.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted That all the powers and jurisdiction by law now held and exercised by the orphans' court of Washington county, in the District of Columbia, shall hereafter be held and exercised by the justice holding the special term of the said supreme court for that purpose, subject always to the same provisions as are contained in the fifth section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to reorganize the courts in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the orphan's court of Washington county, District of Columbia, be, and the same is hereby abolished; and all laws and parts of laws relating to said orphans' court, so far as the same are applicable to said supreme court, are hereby continued in force in respect to said supreme court; and all other laws and parts of laws relating to said orphans' court are hereby repealed: Provided, however, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to abolish the office of register of wills for said county.

Approved, June 21, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 102.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to license yachts."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first section of the act entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to license yachts, and for other purposes," approved August seventh, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, is hereby amended by inserting, in the first clause thereof, after the words "port to port of the United States," the words "and by sea to foreign ports."

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That yachts belonging to a regularly organized yacht club of any foreign nation which shall extend like privileges to the yachts of the United States shall have the privilege of entering or leaving any port of the United States without entering or clearing at the custom-house thereof, or paying tonnage tax.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That, for the identification of yachts and their owners, a commission to sail for pleasure in any designated yacht belonging to any regularly organized and incorporated yacht club, stating the exemptions and privileges enjoyed under it, may be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, which shall be a full protection and evidence of such privilege, and to the authorities of any foreign power for privileges enjoyed under it.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That every yacht visiting a foreign country under the provisions of this act, shall, on its return to the United States, make due entry at the custom house of the port at which, on such return, it shall arrive.

Approved, June 29, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 102.]

AN ACT to extend the time for presenting claims for additional bounties.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the time for presenting claims for additional bounties granted to soldiers by the twelfth and thirteenth sections of the act of July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, is hereby extended until the expiration of six months after the passage of this act, after which time all claims for such bounties not presented in due form shall be void; and the fourth section of the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, entitled "An act in relation to additional bounties and for other purposes," is hereby repealed.

Approved, July 13, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 135.]

AN ACT to regulate the purchase of fuel for the legislative, executive and judicial departments, and for the military and naval establishments of the United States in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful for any officer or person in the civil, military or naval service of the United States in the District of Columbia to purchase anthracite or bituminous coal or wood for the public service except on condition that the same shall, before delivery, be inspected and weighed or measured by some competent person, to be appointed by the head of the department or chief of the branch of the service for which the purchase is made, and that the person so appointed shall, before entering upon the duty of inspector, weigher and measurer, and to the satisfaction of the appointing officer, bind himself with not less than two sureties, in the penal sum of five thousand dollars, that each and every ton of coal weighed by him shall consist of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds, and that each and every cord of wood to be so measured shall be of the standard measure of one hundred and twenty-eight cubic feet. And the inspector, weigher and measurer hereby to be appointed, shall be entitled to receive from the vendors of fuel weighed and measured by him, twenty cents for each ton of coal weighed, and nine cents for each cord of wood measured by him: Provided, That each load or parcel of wood or coal weighed and measured by him shall be accompanied by his certificate of the number of tons or pounds of coal and the number of cords or parts of cords of wood in each load or parcel.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the proper accounting officer of the treasury shall be furnished with a copy of the appointment of each inspector, weigher and measurer appointed under this act, and that it shall not be lawful for any accounting officer to pass or allow to the credit of any disbursing officer in the District of Columbia any money paid by him for purchase of anthracite or bituminous coal, or for wood, unless the voucher therefor is accompanied by a certificate of the proper inspector, weigher and measurer, that the quantity paid for has been determined by him as required by this act.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That Congress may at any time repeal, amend or alter this act.

Approved, July 11, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 156.]

AN ACT to establish a port of delivery at St. Joseph, Missouri.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the city of St. Joseph, in the State of Missouri, shall be, and is hereby constituted a port of delivery, annexed to and made a part of the collection district of New Orleans, and shall be subject to the same regulations and restriction as other ports of delivery in the United States, and all the privileges and facilities afforded by the act of Congress of the second March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, entitled "An act allowing the duties on foreign merchandise imported into Pittsburg, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Nashville, and Natchez, to be secured and paid at those places," shall be extended to said port. A surveyor of customs shall be appointed to reside at said port and perform the duties prescribed by law, who shall receive the same compensation now provided, or which may hereafter be provided, by law for surveyors of the same grade.

Approved, July 11, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 157.]

AN ACT relinquishing whatever title may remain in the United States to a certain parcel of ground in Fremont, Ohio, to the corporation of Fremont.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whatever title may remain in the United States to a parcel of ground in the city of Fremont (formerly Croghansville, Ohio, laid out under the act of Congress of April twenty-six, eighteen hundred and sixteen, which is not included in any of the lots, out-lots, streets and avenues of the city, but lying between the lots, streets and avenues, and the Sandusky river, as indicated on the official plat of the town of Croghansville, and the same is hereby relinquished to the corporation of Fremont.

Approved, July 11, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 158.]

AN ACT to make the Territory of Arizona a separate surveying district, and to establish the office of surveyor general therein.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Territory of Arizona is hereby created a separate surveying district, and that the President, by and with the consent of the Senate, shall be, and hereby is, authorized to appoint a surveyor general for the Territory, whose annual salary shall be three thousand dollars, and whose power, authority, and duties shall be the same as those provided by law for the surveyors general of Oregon. He shall have proper allowance for clerk hire, office rent and fuel, and he shall locate his office from time to time at such places as may be directed by the President of the United States.

Approved, July 11, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 159.]

AN ACT to create a port of delivery at Du Luth, Minnesota.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Du Luth, in the State of Minnesota, shall be, and is hereby, constituted a port of delivery within the collection district of Superior, and there shall be appointed a surveyor of customs to reside at said port, who shall perform the duties and receive the compensation and emoluments prescribed in the act of Congress, approved March two, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, being "An act allowing the duties on foreign merchandise imported into Pittsburg, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, Saint Louis, Nashville and Natchez, to be secured and paid at those places."

Approved, July 11, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 161.]

AN ACT to provide for the redemption of the three per cent temporary loan certificates, and for an increase of national bank notes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That fifty-four millions of dollars in notes for circulation may be issued to national banking associations in addition to the three hundred millions of dollars authorized by the twenty-second section of the "Act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June three, eighteen hundred and sixty-four; and the amount of notes so provided shall be furnished to banking associations organized or to be organized in those States and Territories having less than their proportion, giving the preference to such as have the greatest deficiency, and provided further, that no banking association hereafter organized shall have a circulation in excess of five hundred thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That at the end of each month after the passage of this act it shall be the duty of the Controller of the Currency to report to the Secretary of the Treasury the amount of circulating notes issued under the provisions of the preceding section, to national banking associations during the previous month; whereupon the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem and cancel an amount of the three per centum temporary loan certificates issued under the acts of March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and July twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, not less than the amount of circulating notes so reported, and may, if necessary, in order to procure the presentation of such temporary loan certificates for redemption, give notice to the holders thereof, by publication or otherwise, that certain of said certificates, (which shall be designated by number, date, and amount,) will cease to bear interest from and after a day to be designated in such notice, and that the certificates so designated shall no longer be available as any portion of the lawful money reserve in possession of any national banking association, and after the day designated in such notice no interest shall be paid on such certificates, and they shall thereafter be counted as a part of the reserve of any banking association.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That upon the deposit of any United States bonds, bearing interest payable in gold, with the Treasurer of the United States, in the manner prescribed in the nineteenth and twentieth sections of the national currency act, it shall be lawful for the Controller of the Currency to issue to any association making the same, circulating notes of different denominations not less than five dollars, nor exceeding in amount eighty per centum of the par value of the bonds deposited, which notes shall bear upon their face the promise of the association to which they are issued to pay them, upon presentation at the office of the association, in gold coin of the United States, and shall be redeemable upon such presentation in such coin: Provided, That no banking association organized under this section shall have a circulation in excess of one million of dollars.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That every national banking association formed under the provisions of the preceding section of this act shall at all times keep on hand not less than twenty-five per centum of its outstanding circulation in gold or silver coin of the United States, and shall receive at par in the payment of debts the gold notes of every other such banking association which at the time of such payment shall be redeeming its circulating notes in gold coin of the United States.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That every association organized for the purpose of issuing gold notes as provided in this act shall be subject to all the requirements and provisions of the national currency act, except the first clause of section twenty-two, which limits the circulation of national banking associations to three hundred millions of dollars; the first clause of section thirty-two, which taken in connection with the preceding section, would require national banking associations organized in the city of San Francisco to redeem their circulating notes at par in the city of New York; and the last clause of section thirty-two, which requires every national banking association to receive in payment of debts the notes of every other national banking association at par: Provided, That in applying the provisions and requirements of said act to such banking associations herein provided for the terms "lawful money" and "lawful money of the United States," shall be held and construed to mean gold or silver coin of the United States.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That to secure a more equitable distribution of the national banking currency there may be issued circulating notes to banking associations organized in States and Territories having less than their proportion as herein set forth. And the amount of circulation in this section authorized shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, as it may be required for this purpose, be withdrawn, as herein provided, from banking associations organized in States having a circulation exceeding that provided for by the act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to provide for a national banking currency secured by pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof,' approved March three, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, but the amount so withdrawn shall not exceed twenty-five million dollars. The Controller of the Currency shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, make a statement showing the amount of circulation in each State and Territory, and the amount to be retired by each banking association in accordance with this section, and shall, when such reduction of circulation is required, make a requisition for such amount upon such banks, commencing with the banks having a circulation exceeding one million of dollars in State having an excess of circulation, and withdrawing their circulation in excess of one million of dollars, and then proceeding pro rata with other banks having a circulation exceeding three hundred thousand dollars in States having the largest excess of circulation, and reducing the circulation of such banks in States having the greatest proportion in excess, leaving undisturbed the banks in States having a smaller proportion, until those in greatest excess have been reduced to the same grade, and continuing thus to make the reduction provided for by this act until the full amount of twenty-five millions, herein provided for, shall be withdrawn; and the circulation so withdrawn shall be distributed among the States and Territories having less than their proportion, so as to equalize the same. And it shall be the duty of the Controller of the Currency, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, forthwith to make a requisition for the amount thereof upon the banks above indicated as herein prescribed. And upon failure of such associations, or any of them, to return the amount so required within one year, it shall be the duty of the Controller of the Currency to sell at public auction, having given twenty days notice thereof in one daily newspaper printed in Washington and one in New York city, an amount of bonds deposited by said association, as security for said circulation, equal to the circulation to be withdrawn from said association and not returned in compliance with such requisition; and the Controller of the Currency shall with the proceeds redeem so many of the notes of said banking association, as they come into the treasury, as will equal the amount required and not so returned, and shall pay the balance, if any, to such banking association: Provided, That no circulation shall be withdrawn under the provisions of this section until after the fifty-four millions granted in the first section shall have been taken up.

SECTION 7. And be it further enacted, That after the expiration of six months from the passage of this act any banking association located in any State having more than its proportion of circulation may be removed to any State having less than its proportion of circulation, under such rules and regulations as the Controller of the Currency, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may require: Provided, That the amount of the issue of said banks shall not be deducted from the amount of new issue provided for in this act.

Approved, July 12, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 166.]

AN ACT to require national banks going into liquidation to retire their circulating notes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every bank that has heretofore gone into liquidation under the provisions of section forty-two of the national currency act, shall be required to deposit lawful money of the United States for its outstanding circulation within sixty days from the date of the passage of this act. And every bank that may hereafter go into liquidation shall be required to deposit lawful money of the United States for its outstanding circulation within six months from the date of the vote to go into liquidation; whereupon the bonds pledged as security for such circulation shall be surrendered to the association making such deposit. And if any bank shall fail to make the deposit and take up its bonds for thirty days after the expiration of the time specified, the Controller of the Currency shall have power to sell the bonds pledged for the circulation of said bank at public auction in New York city, and after providing for the redemption and cancellation of such circulation, and the necessary expenses of the sale, to pay over any balance remaining from the proceeds to the bank, or its legal representative: Provided, That banks which are winding up in good faith for the purpose of consolidating with other banks shall be exempt from the provisions of this act: And provided further, that the assets and liabilities of banks so in liquidation shall be reported by the banks with which they are in process of consolidation.

Approved, July 14, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 167.]

AN ACT for the relief of the